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GLUTEN MEAL AND OTHER FOODS-CONVEN-IENT PASTEURIZER.

SUBSCRIBER, Ontario Co., Ont.:—"1st. Is gluten meal a good feed for milk and butter production, to be fed with ensilage, hay, roots, etc.?
"2nd. Will it take the place of bran? If so, what

quantity should be fed?
"3rd. What is its value for feed, say at \$20 per

ton, compared with bran at \$15 per ton.
"4th. Is there any simple or convenient way to pasteurize the milk or cream in an ordinary farm dairy?

[1. When of good quality, gluten meal is an excellent food for milk and butter production. It is a product which varies a good deal in composition, and therefore it is well to be careful in forming an estimate of its value.

2. It will take the place of bran when mixed with other foods, but owing to its concentrated nature it is hardly so safe a food as bran, and should not be fed alone. It combines well with oats. Probably not more than half of the concentrated part of the ration should be composed of gluten meal. Three or

four pounds per cow per day may be fed with safety.

3. As a supplier of protein (muscle and milk formers), gluten meal at \$20 per ton would be cheaper than bran at \$15 per ton. It is impossible to state with certainty the exact money values of these two foods, especially since gluten meal is so variable in composition; but I would not hesitate to say that the gluten meal is the cheaper of the two at prices G. E. DAY.

4. Apart from using a modern pasteurizer, which can be secured at any dairy supply house, probably the cheapest method of pasteurizing a small bulk of cream or milk is to place it in a shotgun milk can which is 8 inches across and about 18 inches deep; set the can in a barrel or other vessel of hot water, heating the milk or cream to 160 degrees, keeping it well stirred for 20 minutes at the temperature referred to. l

SUN-SCALD IN APPLE TREES.

W. A. W., York Co., Ont.:—"I have lost a great w. A. w., York Co., Ont.:—"I have lost a great number of young apple trees from what I suppose to be sun-scald. The bark dies on the south or west sides of the trunk of healthy trees, beginning on a small piece, and enlarging each year till it kills the tree. It attacks a tree generally at the bearing age. What is the cause, and what will prevent it? My land is a heavy clay loam. Your reply through the ADVOCATE will much oblige."

|Sun-scald is caused by alternate freezing and thawing of the stem on the south-west side in late winter, causing the bark to die and decay. Often-times the dead, blackened bark separates entirely from the stem. Orchardists now generally recognize the cause of the trouble, and prevent it by shading the stem in some way. A good plan is to set a board, or two boards, trough fashion, on the south-west side, held in place by a piece of twine. Some fruit-growers use cornstalks, wire netting, or lath. Trees are apt to suffer from sun-scald after a heavy pruning, especially if they have been allowed to grow too thick in the first place. Cutting out heavily from the center of the tree exposes the oblique and horizontal limbs to the intense heat of the sun, and the bark is likely to blister and be killed, after which borers are likely to finish the work of destruction.]

IMPORTING FEED CORN.

W. I. WAGG, Algoma District, Ont.:—"Enclosed find \$1, for which send the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for one year to a neighbor, Mr. ——. Will try and send more subscribers later on. Can you let me nd more subscribers later on. know where feed corn can be bought by the carload on a lake port, and also what it will cost?"

[You can order corn through E. W. Waggoner, grain dealer, 708-709 Rialto Building, Chicago, Ill.; Montague & Co., grain dealers, Chicago, or J. S. Lampham & Co., Detroit, Mich. All three are reported to us as trustworthy dealers, and we know personally that some of our readers have had satisfactory transactions with the first-named. In some parts of the country many feeders order their some parts of the country many feeders order their corn through local dealers who are in the habit of importing. At this writing (second week in March) corn by the car lot at London, Ont., is worth about 40 cents per bushel. In your locality, transportation would make prices higher till navigation opened. Shipped by boat, there would be the additional cost of 10 cents each for sacks.]

### CISTERN UNDER HOG PEN.

J. M., Huron Co., Ont.:—"Should a person put a cistern under a pigpen? Would the water be fit to use in feeding the pigs, or would it be unhealthy? Top of cistern to be thoroughly cemented over."

If the cistern were made positively water-tight, and had no communication with the air of the pen except through the pump, it would be as wholesome under the pen as in any other position. Or if the pen is floored with cement concrete it will prevent leakage. On the other hand, if the water cannot be kept absolutely free from contamination, it would not be wholesome for the hogs to drink.]

CONCRÉTE CURB IN WELL.

SYMAN KELLOGG, Gatineau Point, Man.:—"I am thinking of digging a well 8 ft. square and 30 ft. deep, and putting in concrete instead of stone for the first 8 ft. to keep it from falling in. What thickness of concrete will I need? Will it break with the free? with the frost?"

The above wall should be 15 in. at bottom and 12 in. at top, made plumb inside, batter next to earth. Concrete will not break with the frost when properly constructed.]

PLOW CLEANER WANTED.

T. W. LEE, Prescott Co., Ont. :—"Could you give me any information as to where I could get cleaners for plow colters? I had one, but it got lost, and there are none to be had around here. They were made by a man named Perrin, and could be fastened on any colter."

[If any reader will send us the information asked, we will be pleased to publish it for the benefit of Mr. Lee and others.]

## MARKETS.

#### FARM GOSSIP.

Replying to a question regarding the purchase of Canadian hay for the Transvaal, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, informed the House of Commons the other day that the details of the transaction were in the hands of the Imperial Government, for which his department was acting as agent, assistance being given by Prof. Robertson.

Huron County.

The winter is getting along nicely. We have had good sleighing since New Year's; the snow has been from 6 in. to 2 ft. deep at different times. Our January thaw did not materially affect the sleighing, but last week the weather broke, and now the sleighing, but last week the weather broke, and now the sleighing is about gone. During the good sleighing farmers have been hauling grain, hay, wood, logs, etc., to market, and, with but few exceptions, the manure is spread in the winter time.

Hay—which is principally timothy this year—is selling at about \$8.00 on the market.

Grain is marketed at: Wheat, 63c.; oats, 25c.; barley, 35c.; peas, 56c.; while flour is \$1.75 to \$2.00 per cwt.; bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$16.00.

Pork is going up a little, \$4.40 being paid this week.

In produce: Choice roll butter, 22c.; eggs, 18-20c. Potatoes can hardly be sold at 25c.

I attended the annual meeting of a cheese factory company the other day, and there was considerable discussion about putting in a butter plant, to work in addition to the cheese. Those in favor thought they could get their calves raised in the spring, before cheesemaking was started; they could keep more cows if the milk would be taken the year round, etc.; while those opposed thought the expense would more than counteract any benefit that may be derived. I would like to know if any of the "gossippers" know of a company introducing the buttermaking, and how does it pay?

The West Huron Farmers' Institute has published a table containing the constituents of the different clovers and grasses, feed stuffs, and grains, with the nutritive ratio, and explanation how to work out a balanced ration. It is a very valuable piece of information, and should be of practical use to those receiving a copy. The information was obtained from the deputation at the Institute's regular meeting in January—Messrs. Glendenning, of Manila, and Elliott, of Galt. A copy will be sent to each member of the Institute.

F.C.E.

**Ontario Government Spraying Operations** Dropped.

Judging from the Ontario estimates for 1900, the vote for spraying in connection with fruit-growing has been discontinued. Evidently it is considered that the fruit-growers should now be in a position to put to practical use for themselves the instruction which has been given for a number of years past, the value of which has been very conclusively demonstrated also in general practice.

Dominion Grange.

At the recent annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, Mr. Jabel Robinson, Master, reviewed the history of the organization, and gave reasons for its subsequent decline in strength—opposition of country politicians and merchants, and failure of farmers to appreciate the power of organization. The Secretary's report showed the Grange to be in better condition than a year ago. Subordinate Granges number 70, with average membership of 30. Officers were elected as follows:—Master, Jabel Robinson, Middlemarch; Overseer, J. McDougall, Milton; Lecturer, J. G. Lethbridge, Strathburn; Secretary, W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington; Treasurer, James Fallis, Newbridge; Chaplain, J. Allen, Churchill; Steward, J. G. Mitchell, Glencoe; Assistant Steward, J. Grey, Londesboro; Gatekeeper, H. J. Dynes, Burlington.

### Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. Following table shows current and comparative live stock.

prices:	Top Frices			_
	Extreme	Two wee	ks	
Beef cattle.	prices now.	ago.	1899	1898
1500 lbs. up	\$4 85 to 6 05	\$5 75	\$5 85	<b>\$</b> 5 <b>6</b> 0
1350 to 1500 lbs	4 50 to 6 00	5 75 .	5 90	5 65
200 to 1350 lbs		5 75	5 60	5 40
1050 to 1200 lbs		5 30	5 35	5 20
900 to 1050 lbs		4 90	5 20	4 90
Hogs.				
Mived	4 65 to 4 95	5 00	3 92	4 15
Heavy	4 65 to 5 00	5 00	3 95	4 17
Light	4 60 to 4 90	4.85	3 85	4 10
Pigs	4 00 to 4 75	4 70	3 75	4 05
Sheep.				
Natives	4 00 to 6 00	5 80	4 65	4 70
Lomba	5 00 to 7 50	7 25	5 10	5 60
Colorado lambs	7 95 to 7 50	6 90	5 00	

of success to blame for his failure."

Hogs are selling so well that feeders are losing no time in getting them to market. For some time past supplies have not been as large as looked for, but as a matter of fact the current supplies, not only here, but elsewhere, are close to the average for this time of year. The recent heavy storms were given as a reason for disappointment, and now the trade is seeking further without getting very satisfactory answers. It seems that the good, profitable prices for hogs have kept the supplies pretty well marketed, and there is at present, no supplies of ripe hogs on hand.

Sheep never sold so high at this season of the year as at present. The sheep and lambs are being better prepared than ever before, and the lamb and mutton that one is now able to get, even in an average restaurant, is so good that it tends to increase the general demand for that class of meat. There is yet plenty of lamb stew from tough old ewes and rams, and it is not hard to find mutton chops of boot-strap tenderness, but in the main the mutton that is offered is from younger, better bred and better fed sheep than formerly.

#### Toronto Markets.

We have recently heard it remarked that farmers are not having the general prosperity said to exist in this country. We individually take exception to this view, and would modify it somewhat by saying that the rapid rise of prices is not so marked as in other lines. Those who will take the trouble to refer back to last year's number of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and tick off the present with those prices will be able to notice a very marked improvement in the prices of live stock especially. Export and butchers' cattle, feeders, stockers, sheep, lambs, hogs, horses, cheese, butter, and eggs, show marked advances on even last year's prices. Again, look at the statistical returns of loan companies, with mortgages repaid, farm buildings erected and improved. In almost all lines the farmer is in a much better position than two years ago. He is not enjoying boom times, but we venture to assert that collectively the farmers of Ontario are in a much better position than two years ago.

years ago.

Export Cattle.—Several lots of extra choice shipping cattle were on offer. Trade was fair on light run, and all on offer sold readily, but the prices were not advanced. Choice lots of export cattle sold at \$4.75; for the best choice, \$5.00 per cwt. Light export sold at \$4.40 to \$4.70 per cwt. Mr. Fred Hitchings sold one carload of best export cattle at \$5.00 per cwt. A thoroughbred helfer, weighing 1,600 lbs., bred and fed by Mr. Cargill, of Cargill, Ont., was sold to Mr. W. H. Dean at \$6.00 per cwt.

Cargill, of Cargill, Ont., was sold to Mr. W. H. Dean at \$6.00 per cwt.

\*\*Butchers' Cattle.\*\*—Choice picked lots of butchers' cattle, equal in quality to export, but not so heavy, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60 per cwt. Mr. James Harris bought one carload of best and medium butchers' cattle, 1,025 lbs. average, at from \$4.40 to \$4.50 per cwt. One load of medium at from \$4.25, average 1,000 lbs. One load of mixed butchers and exporters', 1,225 lbs. average, at \$5.00 per cwt. Messrs. Zeagman & Maybee sold one load of butchers' cattle, average \$50 lbs., at \$3.85 per cwt.

\*\*Bulls.\*\*—Heavy export bulls were in demand and sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt.; while light sold at \$3.40 to \$3.65 per cwt.

\*\*Bulls for the byres sold at \$2.75 to \$3.40 per cwt. Mr. Thomas Crawford, M. P. P., sold one load of feeding bulls at \$3.50 per cwt. The market feeding sheds are full of bulls waiting shipment. Space is quoted at \$4.15 to \$4.40 per cwt.

\*\*Steeders.\*\*—Choice well-bred steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., are in demand, and worth from \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt. Steers weighing from 800 lbs. to 900 lbs. sold at \$3.00 to \$3.25. Buffalo quotes these steers at \$4.15 to \$4.40 per cwt.

\*\*Stockers.\*\*—Yearling stockers, 500 to 600 lbs. in weight, are quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt.; heifers, black and white, are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.; heifers, black and white, are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.; heifers, black and white, are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.; heifers, black and white, are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.; heifers, black and white, are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3.00 for bucks. Butchers' sheep sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. and per head.

\*\*Lambs.\*\*—Prices were firm, at from \$4.50 to \$6.00 for spring lambs.\*\* Picked barnyard ewes and wethers sold at \$5.50 to \$6.00 for \$6.00

from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. and per head.

Lambs.—Prices were firm, at from \$4.50 to \$6.00 for spring lambs. Picked barnyard ewes and wethers sold at \$5.50 to \$6.00 per cwt., but there were many inferior buck lambs slow of sale, while the grain-fed were quickly cleared.

Calves.—Scarce and wanted. Good veals fetched top price —\$12.00; inferior, from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per head; all sold.

Milk Cows.—In light supply; prices good for any choice quality. Only four new-calved cows on offer, with prices firm, at from \$30.00 to \$45.00 per head.

Hogs.—We regret to notice that quite a few breeding sows are coming forward, also a number of stores. These, although wanted by the market, are quite a loss to the farm. Deliveries light; prices steady, at \$5.37\frac{1}{2}, with the probability of a rise to \$5.50 next week for best selects, 160 lbs. to 200 lbs., off cars, not watered or fed. Thick fats and lights at \$4.75 per cwt.

Grain Market.—Receipts of farm produce were large.

ignt; prices steady, at \$0.374, with the Probability of a rise to \$5.50 next week for best selects, 160 lbs. to 200 lbs., off cars, not watered or fed. Thick fats and lights at \$4.75 per cwt.

Grain Market.—Receipts of farm produce were large. Wheat easier, at 834c. White, about 200 bushels on offer. Red. 684c. per bushel. Goose, 500 bushels at 70c. per bushel.

Barley steady; 300 bushels sold at 45c. to 47c. per bushel.

Oats easier; 1,000 bushels sold at 314c. per bushel.

Peas at 61c. per bushel for immediate delivery.

Hay.—Deliveries large, about 30 loads per day for the last week. Owing to good sleighing, many farmers from a distance were able to reach the market. Prices steady, at from \$10.00 to \$13.00 per ton.

Straw.—Scarce; wanted, and firm in price, at \$9.00 per ton.

Baled Hay, in car lots, \$4.00 to \$9.50 per ton.

Baled Hay, in car lots, at from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per ton.

Dressed Hoys.—About 400 dressed hogs delivered daily for this week; sold at from \$7.00 to \$7.10 per cwt. Bright, picked lots, handy weights, suitable for butchers, a shade more than \$7.124c. per cwt.

Butter.—On account of the disorganized condition of railway traffic, butter is very scarce; best grades command fancy prices. Best creamery at from 25c. to 28c, per lb.; best dairy rolls at from 20c. to 25c. per lb.; butter of various grades, tub and large rolls, medium quality, at from 15c. to 22c. per lb.

Cheese.—Holders of cheese must be standing on velvet. The present market presents the strongest situation that has obtained for many years. Cheese is high, and going higher. Holders are lookingfor 14c, per lb. Quotations are given as 12c. to 13c, per lb., but neither of these prices would be accepted for any quantity for delivery.

Hides.—No. 1 60-lb. steers, 10\foralle,: No. 2 steers, 9\foralle,: No. 1 cows, 10c.; No. 1 calf, 11c.; sheepskins, each, \$1.00.

Wool.—Fleece, 20c.; unwashed, 11c.; super, 20c.; pulled super, 22c.

Seeds.—Red clover, per bushel, \$5.00; Alsike, choice, \$7.00; Alsike, No. 2, \$6.00; white clover, \$8.00; tim

# Canadian Live Stock Exports.

The total number of cattle shipped from Montreal during the season of 1899 was \$1,804, a decrease of 17,385 from 1898. The total number of sheep shipped during the same time was 58,277, an increase of 23,336 over the shipment of the season of 1898. The number of horses shipped from Montreal during 1899 was 4,739, being 1,088 less than last year. The total number of United States cattle in bond shipped from Canada numbered 11,745. From Quebec were shipped 4,293 cattle and 779 sheep; from St. John, N. B., 8,579 cattle, 1,624 sheep, and 303 horses; and from Halifax, 6 horses were shipped. From Charlottetown, 1,593 sheep and 91 cattle were shipped. Total from all these ports, 94,767 cattle, 62,273 sheep, and 5,048 horses.

Dear Butter.

Buttermakers are having their innings in the market now. The price on the farmer's market in Toronto runs from 26c. to 30c, per lb., and the stores are retailing it at 30c. to 35c. The scarcity of the article accounts for the price, and the scarcity is accounted for partly by the great increase in the export of Canadian butter to Great Britain, which for the last six months of 1899 amounted to no less than 25,491,760 lbs., valued at \$4,947,438, as compared with an export for the same period in 1898 of 15,739,808 lbs., valued at \$2,894,798, and in 1897 of 11,526,592 lbs., valued at \$2,393,197. The price of cheese is ruling so high, and promising to continue to be high, that many factories have continued making cheese during the winter, which has also tended to make butter scarce and consequently high. The outlook for dairymen is indeed encouraging.